BRITISH TOPICS.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

THE DIVISIONS IN THE LIBERAL RANKS-CLOSING OF THEATERS ON ASH WEINTESDAY BY THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN-PROJECT FOR AN ANGLO AMERICAN CLUB.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Feb. 11.-I am afraid the Reform Club meeting has not done much to heal the divisions in the ranks of the Liberal party. Those who stayed away from that meeting-and they were the great majority, both in numbers and position-don't seem to hold themselves bound by its acts, except in a formal way. Every day widens the gangway. The Radicals and Whigs have hardly an opinion in common on future questions. The Whigs, it is true have got control for the present. The Radicals see well enough that there is not much use in a pilot so long as you let your ship drift with the tide, and they think the Marquis of Hartington as good a man at drifting as anybody who could be chosen. But there is nothing like hearty allegiance to him on the part of advanced Liberats. That was shown at the meeting by the determined resistance offered by some of them to the resolution which the Hartington wing meant to propose, recognizing the Marquis as the future leader of the party. There would have been a row if that had not been withdrawn, and another substituted, simply requesting him to assume the duties of leader in the House of Commons. This really binds nobody beyond this session. The repugnance felt by Lord Hartington's supporters to his election by a party caucus was very strong. I bear that one of them-a man of high rank in the party-replied to the invitation in something like these terms: "My dear -: You ask me, in the name of a number of gentlemen whom I do not know, to attend a meeting at a club to which I do not belong, convened for a purpose which, in my judgment, it has no authority to accomplish." And he declined to go. His view, no doubt, was that the matter should have been settled by Lord Granville, with the belp of balf a dozen of his nearest relations.

Among those things which no fellow can be expected to understand is the closing of the theaters by the Lord Chamberlain on Ash Wednesday. I find, on referring to my faithinl American Cyclopedia, that Ash Wednesday is the first day of Lent, and that the fathers of the Church-who are to be carefully distinguished from the Pilgrim Fathers or the Father of his Country-called it ash day, in allusion to the custom of sprinking the head with ashes. This custom. I think I may state with confidence, is not now generally observed in England. But in the Roman Catholic Church on this day the priest marks the sign of the cross with ashes on the foreheads of the people, repeating certain Latin words, which, being translated, signify, Remember, man, that thou art dust and into dust shalt return. I never saw this myself. The Lord Chamberlain wishes, I suppose, to impress the same admonition on the public and the theatrical profession. The means he takes are peculiar. Dramatic performances are suspended, it is said by one journal, pursuant to the legislative enactment of a pious ancestry. But I think this is a mistake. Dramatic performances go on all over England on Ash Wednesday, excepting under the jurisdiction of the astonishing functionary who goes by the name of Lord Chamberlain. You may see a play in Liverpool or Birmingham, but not in London Nor is it quite clear where the Lord Chamberlain draws the line in London. Hamlet is forbidden at the Lyceum and so is the Pantomime at Drury Lane. But Drury Lane is permitted to open its doors for an Ethiopian minstrel breakdown, while Mr. Henry Irving is strictly forbidden to give a dramatic reading at the Lyceum. Possibly the fact that the negro minstrels-here they are called "nigger" minstrels-blacken their faces with burnt bork connects itself in the Lord Chamberlain's mind with the sprinkling of ashes. Messrs. Maskelvne and Cooke, the jugglers, have to close their hall, but Bullock's Royal Marionettes appear to give exhibitions without hinderance. And you can spend the whole day, if you like, at Madame Tussaud's, with the privilege of contemplating life-like models of Sir Samuel Baker and the Duchess of Edinburgh, or the two still more recent efficies of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. Kenealy.

Naturally enough, the theatrical profession begins to grow restive under this capricious and absurd restraint. A remonstrance was addressed last week to the Lord Chamberlain signed by some five hundred persons dependent on the theaters for their livelihood. The Lord Chamberlain's edict deprives them, or many of them, of wages they can ill afford to lese. But it elicited no reply, and I am told it thing impertinent in it. It may not have been the best considered document in the world, but there is no doubt the profession, and the public also, have a real grievance. The Lord Chamberlain can remove it, and I should suppose he would rather do it gracefully than under the pressure of Parliamentary question and answer. His is just one of those offices which-so far as concerns its theatrical jurisdiction -is likely to survive so long as it does not challenge too close inquiry.

Indirectly, moreover, his Lordship has contributed to a much wider reform. The Holborn Amphithester being closed for theatrical purposes, was granted for a meeting to promote the opening of the na tional museums, galleries and libraries on Sundays The Chairman remarked that the lessee, Mr. Hollingshead, was able to give them the use of his theater because by the exercise of a ridiculous authority he was prevented from opening it that evening for the usual purposes, although at a little distance east or west, much more objectionable entertain-

ments were permitted. This meeting was a crowded one, and on the stage sat a number of members of Parliament and clergymen. Mr. P. A. Taylor, who has had charge of this question in the House of Commons, was not present but sent a letter. With his usual good sense, Mr. Taylor declares himself against making an annual motion for this purpose. It is a question that must be fought in the constituencies. "I can assure you," writes Mr. Taylor, "that a large majority of members would be perfectly ready to vote for us, were they sure they could do so safely. This does not at all assume that the majorities are against us, but the fact 1s, every member knows that in voting for us he will offend a section (it may be an altogether insignificant one in respect of numbers) of the electors; while if he votes against us, the great body of the Liberals will judge him by some other test question than the Sunday question. I notice a great change in opinion on this question among Dissenters of the more orthodox type; but

The meeting was, however, resolute for agitation and under the lead of the Rev. Mr. Suffield passed a resolution asking Mr. Taylor to renew his former motion. It will be carried some day, but certainly not this session. This is a House which would re fuse to repeal the Test act if the Test act happened still to be in force.

it is outside the House that this question has still

to be fought "

The long-talked-of project for an Angle-American Olub in London seems likely at last to be carried out. A gentleman who has successfully organized two existing clubs has undertaken this as a third. It is proposed to make it proprietary—that is, a club which imposes no liability on its members beyond the amount of their entrance fee and annual subscription. The property and liabilities belong alike to certain persons-who may or may not be a company-who are not members, but who undertake to provide a club-house and all the machinery of club life out of their own pockets, recouping themselves and securing a good interest on their outlay from the entrance fees and subscriptions. Brocks's and White's and Boodle's—three of the best clubs in London-were started in this way. An effort is making to secure both Americans resident in London and Englishmen of position-especially those interested in American affairs. A notion got abroad at first that the club was to be put under Gen. Schenck's patronage, or even that it was a scheme of his. This led some persons to say they would have nothing to do with it; but

it seems to have been an entire mistake. Gen.

Schenck's sole connection with the matter consists I am assured, in his having been applied to by the proprietors, as Minister of the United States, for a list of names, which he gave. The Minister of the United States will, I understand, be ex officio a member. Since this mistake was cleared up some Englishmen, well known in America, have promised their help-among others Mr. Thomas Hughes. A circular is shortly to be issued which will be suitably distributed here and among the principal clubs in the United States. The club is to be, in a sense, international. Members of such American clubs as enter into relations with the London club will be deemed, under certain conditions, members of the latter also. On their arrival here they will be admitted to all its privileges on payment of some short subscriptions-monthly or other as may be found most convenient. The intention is that Americans temporarily here may at once avail themselves of the numerous advantages which a firstclass club can offer them, and which nothing else can. If they don't happen to belong to a club on their own side they may probably be introduced here by friends.

These are details of which it is too soon to write positively. What is certain is that the proprietors are in active negotiation for the purchase of Mr. Gladstone's house. The price asked is very high-so high as to have led one of his neighbors to remark that it was prohibitory, and Mr. Lowe to reply "Yes, the house won't be sold, and we shall." A notion was certainly entertained that Mr. Gladstone was not very anxions to part with his house, and Mr. Lowe, like some others who view their chief's departure with resignation, believe he meant by and by to come back and occupy it, and resume his leadership. However, the price asked is £50,000; the sum now offered is £40,000, and the intending purchaser believes he shall get it for £43,000 or £44,000. No situation could be better for a club. Carlton House Terrace is in the very center of club land, which is the center of London socially and politically, and of the hotel district which American travelers usually occupy.

THE REGISTERED LETTER SYSTEM.

PLANS FOR SIMPLIFYING AND INCREASING ITS EFF. CIENCY-INCREASE IN THE BUSINESS LAST YEAR.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Feb. 22.-Some information in relation to the operations of the registered letter system and the mode of extending its usefulness has been furnished to the Senate by the Postmaster-General and the Third Assistant Postmaster-General. This system originated in the attempt of the Post Office Department to give greater attention to the transmission of such letters as might contain valuable matter. This at first was done without charge, but since the greater extension of the mail service, and of this peculiar part of it, a fee has been required. No responsibility is assumed by the Department for registered matter, but greater care is taken of it. No precise statement of the extent of the operations of the system can be made, as until recently little attention has been paid to it, and only since 1867 have trustworthy data been attainable. that time the plan of "registered package envelopes was adopted, of which during that year a million and a half were used, while during 1873 the number increased to 3,000,000. For seven years the system has been rapidly and continuously growing in publi favor, on account of its general availability and reason able safety. Its utility and safety in the Post-Office De partment are shown in the distribution of postage stamps, money order funds, &c. Out of 241,926 puckages of stamps, &c., transmitted during the year 1873-74, only four packages, valued at \$67 45, were lost; and of the 2,000,000 of regular registered letters, only 313 were actually lost or stolen. The increase in the number of registered letters, compared with the increase in money orders, is comparatively small, the number of the latter issued during the fiscal year 1872-73 being four times as great as during the year 1867-68; while the increase in the former during the same interval was only about 50 per cent. The growth of the money order system is due to the fostering care bestowed upon it, and the reduction of fees and the comparatively small increase in registered letters is owing to the little attention bestowed upon the subject by the Department, from the lack of requisite legislation. At the beginning of the year 1874, the fee tegislation. At the beginning of the year 1818, the feet on registered letters was reduced from 15 to 8 cents, and it was estimated that the number of such letters would be nearly five millions for that year. In Great Britain and Canada the proportion of registered to ordinary letters is much greater than in this country. In Canada the proportion was 1 m 24, against 1 in 232 in the United States. In both the countries mentioned, every expedient has been resorted to, not only to induce the public to natronize the avaitable to secure. sublic to patronize the system, but also to secure elerity and security in the transmission of registered etters, and in neither has it been affected greatly by letters, and in neither has it been affected greatly by
the operations of the money order system, each system
gaining, in fact, by the facilities afforded for the prompt
and safe transaction of business. The use of the registered letter system by the public has now reached a
point when it seems highly necessary to remodel it,
simplifying it so that the average postmaster can understand the proper method of registering letters, and that
some of the work now imposed upon the large distributing offices may be dispensed with.

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E. W. Barber, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, who has devoted much attention to this question, makes several recommendations for the purpose of increasing its efficiency. These are contained in a bill now pending before Congress, and are as follows: First, maximum fee of 10 cents; second, abolition of the "return receipt;" third, penalties for stealing, destroying, or delaying registered matter; fourth, holding Post-Office officials to a more strict accountability for registered matter; the sixth provides for spectal locks for through pouches; the seventh authorizes the appointment of chief of division of registered letters and five clerks. Mr. Barber believes that this system is in is infancy, and that under proper management it will grow to great proportions. It, does not conflict in any manner with the money order system, but acts as an adjunct to it, each supplementing the other. The one reaches only 3,400 offices, while the other embraces every post-office in the country.

INDEPENDENCE IN JOURNALISM.

COL. M'CLURE'S NEW DAILY-PROMISES MADE IN THE PROSPECTUS-NEED OF AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL IN PHILADELPHIA.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The prospectus of Col. McClure's new daily, The Times, appeared yester day. The paper itself, it is announced, will be issued March 13. It is to be "independent in everything, neutral in nothing," and opposed to all corrupt rings in municipal, state and national affairs. If it fuifills the fair promises of its prospectus, it will be sure to sucseed. Philadelphia has been hungering and thirsting for an independent newspaper for years, and it is strange that some one with money and journalistic ability did not long ago supply the evident demand. No such opportunity existed in the United States for a spirted opposition daily. There are newspapers enough here already, as everybody knows, but a broader field than that occupied by any of them, except The Ledger, lies open to whoever proves himself competent to fill it and enterprising enough to make the effort. A streak of independence now and then appears in the old papers, but all of them that are professedly political sheets are so complicated with the dominant State and City rings that they usually fail the public at the very moment when they ought in its interest to denounce a bad nomination or expose a job.

What is needed is a paper that will not only promise to keep clear of the rings, but will have no political axes to grind-no friends to set up or enemies to pull down to grind—no friends to set up or enemies to pull down—that will foster no cliques and share in no spelis; and that will tell the truth at all times, no matter whom it may help or hurt. It ought also to be free from that provincial spirit which leads to the suppression of legitimate news because it might displease one or two large advertisers or a few wealthy old fogles; which speaks of everybody who has gained a little prominence as "our distinguished fellow-citizen," and "writes up" the great enterprises of a metropolis in the style of a village newspaper describing a new blacksmithshop. It should be thoroughly metropolitan in tone, leaving others to strive to see which can be most intensely local. Col. McClure's friends say that he has the will and has found the way to make such a paper. His large political acquaintance will give him a powerful support at the start, and success would seem to lie within his grasp.

ful support at the start, and success would seem to lie within his grasp.

The influence of The Tribune in improving the type-graphic art as applied to newspapers will be observable in The Trimes, which will copy its wide columns and tasteful head-lines. It will inherit a fair circulation and advertising business from its predecessor, The Ape. According to the talk at the clubs and in journalistic circles, the price paid for The Ape was \$30,000, a sum which includes its large Hoe press but not its type. Report says that Dr. Morwitz, the proprietor of that paper, has so much confidence in the new enterprise that he has invested nearly all the purchase money in the stock of The Times.

ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE OF A SUSPECTED MUR-DERER.
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—A dispatch from

Florence, Arizona, states that a man recently arrested as Bender, the Kansas murderer, escaped from his guards on the 17th inst., and wandered in the mountain four days, but was driven by starvation to come in when he was recaptured near Florence. He give name as Henry Derschmiller, and is very reticent. answers exactly the description of Bender.

MEDICAL DIPLOMAS GIVEN

THE FOURTEENTH COMMENCEMENT OF BELLEVUE COLLEGE.

GRADUATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR YOUNG PHYSICIANS-THE ADDRESS BY JUDGE BRADY-AWARD OF PRIZES-THE LIST OF GRAD-UATES-THE COMMENCEMENT DINNER.

The fourteenth annual Commencement of

the Bellevue Hospital Medical College was held yester day afternoon at the Academy of Music. The attend ance of students, alumni, and friends of the College was very large. A fine orchestra, under the direction o brief prayer had been offered by the Rev. Alfred B Beach, D. D., Chaplain of the College, the degrees wer conferred by the President of the Faculty, Prof. Isaac E. Taylor, M. D., upon a graduating class of 194 members The address to the graduates was delivered by Judge John R. Brady of the Board of Trustees. He said that there was nothing like beginning correctly. A wrong Gilpin started the wrong way, and is like the spirit o John Brown, still marching on. The speaker said he was ot intending to go into any erudite discourse, but to have a pleasant talk [about doctors. They are a race of men to me in which the world does not take the interest it should. They are tin curious relation to the world. The dector is misrepresented, abused, and derided, yet he is sought for with avidity, and fairly received into the bosom of families. His opinion can blanch the cheek or suffuse the eye with tears of joy; and his lips are as closely watched as if from them proceeded the assurance o life and death. He lives by the woes of others; and while he would starve if confined to the profession if constant health were the attribute of our race, he is endeavoring to banish sickness from among men. While success in his avocation would ruin him forever, he is always warring against his own interests, because he is struggling to overcome disease, to master the fils of humanity, to ease the racking pain, to soothe the brokenhearted man, to heal up physical and mental wounds. Physicians are like men of other professions, they

huddle together. The benevolence of their cailing is expressed so much at the bedside that the social World which they should more adorn is not of their seeking. What a science is theirs! How profound the study of man, in his structure, intellectual power, his nervou organization, the injuries to which he may be subjected. the means to repair them. The acres, the wide fields of plants-trees, shrubs, metals, the air, the ocean, the river, are all sought, tested, and the results applied in their offerings to contribute to success. The whole world seems to be the small area for the physician's labors, aside from the illustrative study of man himself, the peculiar features of his disease, differing in each as the temperament and mental or pervous organization varies in each. The speaker referred to the efficacy of music as a healing power. It was well known to the apcients, as to Pythagoras, Thales, Capella, and others The Chinese have a superstitions mode of treatment. which is in many respects carious, aside from their theories that all diseases arise from too much or too little heat in the system. For malignant sores they invite the god of medicine to the house of the sick man, in the hope that his coming would cure the malady. History tells us that in Greece medicine early rose to the rank of a distinct science, and its practicioners were highly honored. In Rome medicine, like all the liberal arts, was despised, and its practice confined to slaves and inferior persons, and this continued until after Greelan art and letters were cultivated in Rome, when physicians attained a more honorable standing. The first Caesar gave to them the honors of cit-zenship, and Augustus exempted them from taxation. How you would like to see another Augustus! It is recorded that in the general barbarism which followed the fall of the Roman Empire the science of medicine was lost. Internal medicine gradually came to be practiced by the clergy, but as they were forbidden to shed blood operative surgery fell into the hands of an inferior class. In this manner, it is said, arose the fraternity of barber-surgeons.

Gentlemen of the graduating class, you have won your honors by a diploma. Seek their consummation from the suffering of humanniy. God speed and direct you in your good work, and ween, after years of labor, you lie down to rest with the tips of your toes turned up to the roots of the daisnes, may it be said of you all, "Well done, thou good and faithful servants!" which is in many respects carious, aside from their

The valedictory address was delivered by Dr. John H. Duncan of Columbia, Mo.

The prizes awarded were the following : Prof. Wood's prizes for surgical anatomy, the first, of 50, to Dr. E. Morrison of New-Brunswick; the second,

The prizes of Prof. Mott for the best reports of his clinic during the session were divided between Dr. H. J. Reynolds and Dr. N. A. Powell, \$25 each.

The Bryce prize of \$30 for the best inaugural thesis upon obstetric medicine, or diseases of women and children, was awarded to Dr. L. Putzel of New-York; a second prize of \$25 gold was added and given to Dr. L. J. Gordon.

Gordon.

The prize for the best general examination, of \$100, offered by Dr. P. S. Dennis, was swarded to both L. J. Gordon of New-Jersey and L. Pauzel of New-York.

Two prizes, offered by Dr. J. R. Taylor for general examinations, ranking second and taird in excellence, were awarded to Dr. H. M. Silver of New-York, \$50, and

were awarded to Dr. H. M. Silver of Dr. C. H. Thomas of Kentucky, \$25. Dr. C. H. Thomas of Kentucky, \$25.

A new prize of \$100 was announced as established by the Alumni Association of the College for the best thesis upon any medical or surgical subject, to be presented before the 1st of January of each year.

Upon the platform during the exercises were the Faculty of the College, and George F. Tallman, J. P. Giraud Foster, Robert S. Howe, the Hou. Isanc Bell, the Hop. James B. Nicholson, the Hop. Owen W. Brennan. John J. Astor, Moses Taylor, John Stewart, Samuel W. H. Appleton, the Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D.; the Hon. E. D. Morgan, R. G. Rolston of the Board of Trustees. Among the guests were also Dr. James R. Taylor, Dr. James Elwood, Dr. H. A. C. Anderson, Dr. Krackowizer, Dr. J. R. Van Kleeck, and Prof. Hubbard.

The following are the names of the members of the graduating also:

RADUATES.
Charles C. Lathrop, N. J.
George H. Lathrop, N. Y.
James C. Lathrop, Coun.
George Lattin, N. Y.
James C. Lathrop, Coun.
George Lattin, N. Y.
John H. Lench, N. H.
Garrett D. Leech, Ind.
Edwin F. Lindridge, N. Y.
James M. Loveince, Ky.
Charles J. Lundy, Mich.
Bannel F. Lytle, Pean.
Joshua N. Mack, N. S.
James K. Malone, N. C.
Thomas D. Marion, S. C.
Thomas D. Marion, S. C.
William P. Maour, Ind.
Yeannan S. Marriott, Md.
Edward Maroh, N. Y.
Charles Mason, N. Y.
Charles Mason, N. Y.
Henry H. Maynard, Iowa.
John F. McClure, Pean.
Robert McCres, N. B.
Joseph A. McCresty, Ohto.
Albertus P. McCulloch, Iowa
John R. McGiynn, N. C.
William M. McCresty, Ohto.
Albertus P. McCulloch, Iowa
John A. McGiynn, N. C.
William M. McGod, N. S.
Ohver H. McGiverts, Ky.
Michael J. B. Massagner, M. LIST OF GRADUATES. James H. Adams, Texas. John E. Allen, N. Y. Charles D. Alton, N. Y. William C. Balley, N. T. J. Frankliu Bornes, N. Y. William C. Baller, N. T.
J. Frankin Bornes, N. Y.
Kidward P. Battictt, Ohlo.
Samnel W. Battic, N. C.
Timothy D. Beach, Ohlo.
Albert G. Better, N. C.
Timothy D. Beach, Ohlo.
Albert G. Better, H. G.
George M. Beil, Mich.
Albaess A. Boodsman, N. Y.
Jamas S. Billmarton, N. Y.
Albaess A. Boodsman, Kr.
Boward F. Bress, N. Y.
Charles A. Bocklin, N. T.
Samnel W. Bursh, N. T.
John J. Burroughs, Texas,
John J. Burroughs, Texas,
John J. Burroughs, Texas,
John A. Byers, N. B.
James P. Brandon, Ohlo.
Robert E. T. Brzachton, Tex
Warren R. Brown, Mo.
John Cass, Ohlo.
R. Bennett Chapin, Mick.
Aaron Clark, Canada.
Doane B. Gelorri, Lowa,
Loane G. Colorri, Lowa,
Lohn M. Gerey, Ohlo.
Norma S. Craig, Jowa,
James L. Crawford, Pean,
William H. Causoning, Pan
Wellington W. Dear, Ve. William M. M. Leod, N. S. Oliver H. McRobertz, Kr. Michael J. B. Messemer, N. Hadolph Mielke, N. Y. Charles E Moore, N. C. Samuel S. Moore, N. Y. Sphraim Morrison, N. B. Benjamin T. Mouer, Cal. P. Yincent Murray, N. Y. William H. H. Nash, Ohlo, Thomas C. Newson, Maz. Ramon Neyra, Cuba. James B. Nores, N. Y. Prank L. Nute, N. H. John Parsons, N. Y. Edward H. Peanjee, N. Y. Edward H. Peanje, N. Y. James L. Crawford, Pean.
Wellington W. Dear, Ye.
Wellington W. Dear, Ye.
Charles H. Denniston, N. T.
Henry T. Dillard, La.
Charles Douglas, N. Y.
John A. Draughon, Tean.
Amos S. Du Eois, Cal.
George F. Dudley, N. Y.
John H. Duncan, He.
William F. Duncan, M. J.
Stephen A. Dunham, Ill.
Michael C. Dunigan, Penn.
Prederick A. Dunamor, Mir.
Robert T. Edwards, Miss.
Thomas R. Etwards, Miss. Frank L. Nufe. N. H.
John Parsons, N. Y.
Kaward H. Penales, N. Y.
Kaward H. Penales, N. Y.
Kaward H. Penales, N. Y.
Theodore P. Pharr, N. C.
William Philp, Canada.
Janes Powell, Kr.
Nawton A. Powell, Canada.
Charles E. Proctor, Kr.
Frank Priman, N. Y.
Leopold Patzel, N. Y.
Samuel Bang, N. Y.
Henry J. Revnolds, Mich.
Joseph S. Richards, Utah.
David M. Richardson, Ala.
John P. Rickenbash, Pann.
Charles P. Riler, Wia.
James D. Roberts, N. C.
Trangott F. M. Roediger, N. Y.
George A. Sigler, Ind.
Henry M. Silver, N. Y.
Ribridge G. Simons, N. Y.
John R. Somers, N. S.
William W. Spravne, N. Y.
Joseph A. Stites, N. Y.
Samel O. Stockslager, I. va.
George A. Stites, N. Y.
Joseph A. Stites, N. Y.
Samed O. Stockslager, I. va.
George S. Stone, N. Y.
Samed O. Stockslager, I. va.
George Stockslager, I. va.
George Stockslager, I. va.
George Stockslager, I. va. Robert T. Edwards, Miss.
Thomas R. Edwards, Miss.
William T. Ellison, Ind.
Bernhard Engelsman, N. Y.
Charles C. Ewing, Miss.
Edwin H. Farrington, N. Y.
Gustev T. Fox, Pens.
Silas W. Franc, N. Y.
John H. Freitnight, N. Y. Silas W. France, N. Y.
Jedferson C. Frasor, N. Y.
John H. Freininght, N. Y.
James R. Fuller, Coan.
Thomas W. Fulliore, Miss.
James C. Gartrell, Miss.
Leonard J. Gordon, N. J.
John C. Graham, N. Y.
William W. Gray, Tenn.
Joseph B. Grimes, W. Va.
Samuel N. Harver, Iowa
Nelson D. Hathawar, Mass.
Eugene A. Heermans, Pean.
Samuel Heiningway, N. J. Samuel Hemingway, N. J. Arnold T. Hobbs, Ky. Charles A. Hoff, Ohio. Edward P. G. Holderness, I Samuel O. Stockslager, Iowa, George Stockton, Ohio. George N. Swartz, Penn. Rafael Tamayo, Cubs. George N. Swartz, Penn.
Rifael Tamayo, Cubs.
James A. Taylor, Ill.
Lewis C. Taylor, Ill.
Lewis C. Taylor, Ill.
Arcus R. Taylor, Miss.
Charies H. Toemas, Ky.
Predorie M. Trask, N. Y.
Isaac H. Trimble, Va.
Delimer C. Tripp, N. Y.
E. Loring Turner, Va.
Predorie W. Vas Dyke, Minn
Daniel G. Van Mater, N. J.
Orreinus B. Vanghen, N. J.
John H. Wade, Ohio.
James O. Wall, W. Va.
David L. Walisce, N. J.
James P. Wallsce, Ohio.
Jacob Weible, Ill.
Jacob Weible, Ill.
Jacob Weible, Ill.
Jacob Weible, Ill. Richard Kalish, N. Y.
Thomas J. Kearney, N. Y.
John H. Reibey, W. Va.
John H. Kelbey, W. Va.
John H. Kelbogr, Mich.
Charles V. B. Kennedy, Penn.
Vincent P. Kennedy, Minn.
Samuel Ketch. N. Y.
John A. Kimmel, Ohlo.
Isaac J. Kiatler, Penn.
Nathanici A. Kitchell, Kr. Clarence S. Ward, Ohio.
Jacob Weible, Ill.
Gardner M. Whittler, Penn.
Issac N. Willard, N. Y.
Robert L. Willia, N. Y.
Robert L. Willia, N. Y.
Charles M. Wilson, Mam.
Joseph J. Wilson, Miss.
R. S. Harvey, W. Va. John A. Kimmel, Ohio. Isaac J. Kistler, Penn. Nathanlel A. Kitchell, Ky. Henry Kittinger, Ind. James H. Knight, Ind. John P. Landon, Ili. J. Chris. Lange, jr., Penn. John T. Larew, Ky.

the faculty of the College to the alumni students and friends was largely attended and greatly enjoyed Nearly 200 persons were present. The President, Prof. J. B. Taylor, presided, and addressed the graduating J. B. Taylor, presided, and addressed the graduating class in a few well-chosen words of counsel. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. Chapin in response to a toast. Dr. J. B. Noyes of the graduating class created great morriment in replying to the toast of the "Bellevne Graduates of 1875, their past and future." "Double, double, toti and trouble" was responded to by Dr A. B. Crosby, and "The Commissioners of Charities and

At Delmonico's in the evening, the banquet given by

Correction. exponents of benevolence—the poor they have always with them," by Isaac H. Bailey. Among the remaining toasts were "The Alumni of Believue," responded to by W. T. Lusk; "Prophylaxis—an ounce of prevention worth a pound of cure," by Dr. Vanderpoel, and the "Priest and Physician," responded to by the Rev. Dr. Gallaber. Prominent among the gentlemen present were Dr. Doremus, Dr. Rogers, Mr. Rolston, Mr. Hone, Judge Brady, Mr. Tolman. O. W. Brennan, Mr. Cox, Dr. Flint, jr. T. S. Brennan, Dr. Gray, Dr. Wood, Dr. Mott, Dr. Peasley, Dr. Fint, jr. B. Barker, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Janeway, Dr. Sayre, and J. S. Standish.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

PREPARATIONS OF FOREIGN NATIONS.

INTEREST OF EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS IN THE EXHIBITION-APPLICATIONS FOR MORE SPACE THAN CAN BE GRANTED-ARTICLES THAT WILL BE SENT BY THE DIFFERENT NATIONS. PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20 .- Those who knew of the interest taken in World's Fairs in Europe, and were aware that these vast assemblages of the people and the products of all nations had come to be looked upon there as powerful agencies in advancing civilizaion, pever doubted that the international features of the Centennial Exhibition would be successful. It wil not surprise them, but it will both astonish and gratify who, from want of information, were skeptical upon this point, to learn that the question now troubling Director-General Goshorn and his assistants is not ho to persuade foreign countries to send their wares hither, but how to find space for such as are freely offered Every day brings fresh evidence that the foreign de partments will be crowded, and that there will not be room for all the articles which exhibitors will to display. The Commissioners several countries have already requested more space than has been assigned them on the preliminary chart of the main building. On Saturday a letter was received from the Commissioners of the Netherlandscountry which was put down for 7,776 square feet of floor space conjointly with Denmark-objecting to this partnership arrangement, and saying that the Nether ands would want the whole amount of room allowed for the two countries. Although the Dutch are not a manufacturing people, they will bring many goods, because included in their department will be the products and fabrics of their rich East India coldnies. A letter from one of the Spanish Commissioners, which came the samday, says that Spain will fill twice the space occupied by her at the Vienna Exposition. She made there a display that was considered very creditable, in view of her civil wars and unstable Government, but Cuba and her other West Indian possessions were scarcely represented at all. On account of the close commercial relations of the United States with the Spanish-American col onies they will, it is believed, send more articles to the Exhibition than the mother country. The greatest display made by any European country will no doubt be that of the German Empire. The German Government is sufficiently paternal in its character to organize its department thoroughly and make sure that not a single creditable industry of the German people is omitted. Besides, it is exceedingly ambitious of enlarging German commerce, and introducing the great value of a world's fair as an instrument to forward these objects. At Vienna the German Government finding the space allotted it in the exhibition buildings insufficient, erected at its jown expense three immense structures for the display of its educational methods, mining industry, toys, leather goods, musical instruments, and other articles crowded out of their department in the industrial palace.

Following close after Germany in the extent of he display will be the Empire of Austria, which, under the liberal policy of the Andrassy ministry, is making great efforts to extend her commercial relations and introduce her manufactures abroad. The advice and aid of Baron Schwarz-Senborn, General Director of the Vienna Exhibition, and now the Minister of Austria to this country, will make this department of great interest and value. All the countless dainty articles for orna ment and use which the skillful Vienna artisans make of leather, ivory, amber, meerschaum and mother-of-pearl will be displayed, together with the cloths of Moravia, the exquisite glassware of Bohemia and the iron products of Styria and Carinthia. Hungary will probably insist upon a separate department, although the Commission, in their diagram, put her in the Austrian department. The Hungarians are very sensitive about the recognition of their recently regained nationality. At Vienna they had their own Commission, and walled their department of from that of Austria with their tri-colored flags of red. white, and green. It may be, however, that as the two countries present a united front in their relations with other nations, under the name of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, there will be no separation of their exhibits a the Centennial. Hungary is an agricultural country rich in corn and wine, and in the partially developed mineral stores of the Carpathian Mountains, but her time to gain a foothold since the abandonment of the repressive policy by Austria. The prosperous capital of Buda-Pesth, whose growth during the past eight years has surpassed that of many cities in the Western States will send many articles, and the kindly feeling of most Hungarians toward the United States, on account of the reception given Kossuth in this country, will have its bringing to Philadelphia the best manufactural a people having so little trade intercourse

ns. m the Scandinavian countries interesting exhibits

effect in bringing to Philadelphia the best manufactures of a people having so little trade intercourse with us.

From the Beandinavian countries interesting exhibits are fully assured. Norway has asked not to be confounded with Sweden, and wants a separate department. Sweden will show her excellent iron, her fars, the matches she makes for all Europe, and specimens of the porcelain and sik indastries lately introduced within her borders. Norway will send the products of her mines and fisheries; and Denmark promises, besides a good display of the manufactures of Copenhagen, collections filestrating the manufactures of Copenhagen, collections filestrating the manufactures of Gopenhagen, collections filestrating the manufactures of Ierland and Greenland.

France will crowd the space assigned her, and her department will no doubt be the most orderly and systematically arranged of any and at the same time the most brilliant. Its abundance of atticles of display, jewelry, bronzes, silks, velveus, and laces, will secure for it the latter distinction, while the French bureau system that works like a clock amid political turmoil and changing governments will produce an exhibit which for completeness and perfect classification will be a lesson to unmethodical Americans.

Russia, there is reason to fear, will not be represented, unless by the voluntary contributions of her people unaided by their Government. The Czar, it is asserted, does not forget the alleged lack of courtesy shown by Prosident Graut to the Grand Dike Alexis when the latter visited Washington, and is disposed to punish the managers of the Centennial for the sine of the President.

Italy has not yet appointed a Commission, but the Centennial authorities are informed that this will soon be done, and that the cellections of mosaics, canneos, corais, statiuary, Venetian glass, Genoses silks, and other beautiful articles which were the wonder of all nations at the Vicena and Paris fairs, will be displayed in Philadelphia. Switzerland will show her exquisite of, sending a special commissioner to all the Eastern nations, beginning with Turkey and ending with Japan

nations, beginning with Turkey and ending with Japan, to furnish information and make selections of articles to be sent to the Exhibition.

In this brief review of the part foreign countries are likely to take in our American World's Fair, it may be well to add that of the total floor space in the main exhibition building, amounting to 485,000 square feet, the United States will occupy 123,160 and all other nations 340,432 equare feet. This allotment leaves 21,468 square feet undisposed of and reserved for future contingencies. The assignment of space to different countries is only provisional, and is therefore not worth publishing at present. No diagram partitioning the space in the machinery, agricultural, and horticultural halls has yet been made.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A POLICEMAN. BALTIMORE, Feb. 25 .- Policeman John Forsyth was killed last night by falling down a hatchway at No. 88 Camden-st. Finding the door of the warehouse open while on his round it is supposed he stepped insid n the dark and fell down an open hatchway. He

MURDERERS REPRIEVED IN MAINE AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 25 .- Judge Danforth

having granted a hearing of injunction restraining the execution of Gordon and Wagner, on the ground of the anconstitutionality of the law requiring the Governor to fix no date for their execution, the Governor has re-prieved both men for four weeks. WORK OF EXPLORERS.

ADDITIONS TO GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE IN THE PAST YEAR. TER ANNUAL ADDRESS OF CHIEF-JUSTICE DALY BE-FORE THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY-

ACHIEVEMENTS IN EXPLORATION AND GEOGRAPH-ICAL SCIENCE IN ALL QUARTERS OF THE WORLD. Notwithstanding the inclement weather a large audience assembled last evening at the Hall of the New-York Historical Society, at Second-ave. and Eleventh-st., to bear Chief-Justice Daly's annual address before the American Geographical Society. In the audience were Peter Cooper, Dr. I. E. Hayes, Gen. G. W. Cullum, the Rev. N. Bjerring, William Remsen, P. A. Stout, Dr. A. K. Gardner, A. L. Rawson, Prof. Harrison, Isaac Bernheimer, Dr. E. R. Strasnicky, George Cabot Ward, Eliot F. Hall, and Col. Scott. Col. F. A. Conkling presided. A score of new members of the Society were elected. Judge Daly's address, the subject of which was "The Geographical Work of the World in 1874," was illustrated by maps and a number of stereoptican views, representing scenes in the Arctic regions, and the work of exploration there; mountains, villages, and savages, in Formosa, and other scenes. Following is an outlin of the address, which was listened to with great interest

ADDRESS OF CHIEF-JUSTICE DALY. FELLOWS OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY: The physical occurrences of the past year have been unexampled for many years in their violence and destructive effects. There have been great rainfalls in certain parts of the earth, followed by enormous and damaging floods; the falling in certain localities of unprecedente masses of snow; extreme cold during the past and pres ent Winter, and earthquake and voicanic disturbances considerably distributed, but, with one exception, not as violent in their character nor as injurious in their as violent in their character nor as injurious in their effects as the like phenomena in the past few years. The knowledge which is now so readily and so quickly obtained of such occurrences over a wide portion of the earth's surface, as well as of their exact character, has given an increased impetus to and greatly advanced the science of meteorology. Predictions of approaching atmospheric disturbances have within the last two years been so numerous, and have been verified in so many instances, that it may now be stated to be within the power of science to anticipate these occurrences, and thereby, to a considerable extent, to guard against their effects.

The year has been distinguished by a very important

and thereby, to a considerable extent, to guard against their effects.

The year has been distinguished by a very important event, the transit of Venus, the observations of which, though designed chiefly for astronomical purposes, are also of geographical interest, as they are made to ascertain the distance of the earth from the sun. In respect to observation having relation to the earth generally, H. Howarth, during the year, has expressed the belief that the earth is lowly and gradually shrinking at the equator, and being correspondingly thrust out toward the pole, which he attributes to earthquakes and volcanie action, the chief seat of which disturbances lies within a belt bounded by the 20th parallel on either side of the equator. The Challenger, of whose scientific voyage of exploration around the world I have previously given an account, has been, during the early part of the year, in the Antartic circle, which she crossed last February, and after visiting and examining many islands, she has, during the reidue of the year, been exploring in the Eastern seas and the Maiay Archipeling, with most satisfactory results. Dr. Carpenter is still earnestly advocating his theory of oceanic circulation, that there is a constant flow of cold water from the polar regions to the equator, which, reddeing the ocean level at the poles, causes an indraught of the warm surface water of the Atlantic to flow toward the poles from the equator, thus producing a horizontal circulation which completes itself and accounts water from the polar regions to the equator, which, fedicing the ocean level at the poles, causes an indraught of the warm surface water of the Atlantic to flow toward the poles from the equator, thus producing a horizontal circulation which completes itself and accounts for the Gulf Stream and other phenomena connected with the currents and the course of the trade winds. Mr. Croil, on the other hand, maintains that all the movements of the water of the ocean, the deep as well as the surface waters, are produced by the action of the winds upon the surface, in connection with the motion of the earth. Capt. Schilling, of the Russian Navy, considers that both aimospheric and ocean currents are subject to general laws and disturbed by common causes which, he says, are the variation in the weight of the water, and the atmosphere, the revolution of the earth upon its axis, and the attraction of the sun and moon.

Of the geographical work of the world during the year I shall begin with that of our own country. That most important work, the Coast Survey, has been continued. The labors of the Engineer Corps during the past year fill two bulky volumes, comprising the report of its distinguished chief, Gen. A. A. Humphreys. The geographical work embraces the improvement of harbors and rivers; the survey of transportation routes to the seaboard; the survey of the mouths of the Mississipi River with a view of obtaining a sufficient depth of water for the construction of a salp canni from the river to the Gulf; examinations for a permanent plan for the recla-

the construction of a suip canai from the river to the Gulf of Mexico, or deepening its natural cutlets to the Gulf of Asaminations for a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi River now subject to inundation; the continuation of the survey of the northern and north-western lakes; surveys for military maps; surveys for the irrigation of some of the great valleys in California; geological reconnoissance in parts of Western Nevada and adjacent California, and geographical explorations in the great West by the various expeditions under Lieut. G. M. Wheeler, Major J. W. Barlow, Capt. W. A. Jones, Lieut. E. H. Ruffner, and Capt. W. Ludlow.

Commander G. E. Belknsp, charged with ascertaining

J. W. Barlow, Capt. W. A. Jones, Lieut. E. H. Ruffier, and Capt. W. Ludlow.
Commander G. E. Belkusp, charged with ascertaining a practicable route for a teiegraph cable between Japan and Puget Sound, carried on a series of deep sea soundings in that part of the Pacific Ocean, which are of the highest interest as they confirm the great depth of the Pacific and the powerful action of submarine currents. The soundines of the Tuscarora have been continued by Commander Erben, to ascertain the suitableness of the ocean bottom for a telegraph cable from San Francisco to Honolula, in the Hawaiian Islands, and the result is that it is suitable over the whole distance, from its almost unvarying soft, oozy bottom. As the Society took a very active part in urging the purchase of Alaska, and as there were many then who thought we were paying a very large sum for a useless territory, it is gratifying to be able to state that the income now derived by the Government from this territory, after the payment of all expenses, is greater than that from any other territory, and will in 20 years extinguish the debt. What has been done in explorations for a snip canal across the isshmusters of this latter the form the Society by Light, Colling last ne in explorations for a ship canal across the isthmus was so fully laid before the Society by Lieut. C

done in explorations for a sinp canni across the istimus was so fully labil before the Society by Licut. Collins last Spring that it is only necessary for me to state that he has gone out this Winter for a fourth and final exploration of the route by the Atrato, and that Licut. Lad has also gone for the examination of what is known as the Garella route.

The Arctic event of the year has been the return of the officers and crew of the Tegethof of the Austrian expedition, and the important discoveries made by them. The peculiar geographical circumstance in this expedition is that in other attempts to reach the pole, where vessels have been caught in the lee and drifted, the critthas usually been to the southward; but in this case the Tegethof drifted northward. Dr. Chavanne comes to the conclusion that the Gulf Stream is prolonged in this direction, eastward of the New-Siberia Islands, and meets the warm Japanesse current, and that the two warm currents thus united have the shores of the Arctic Continent, so as to render the existence of perennal ice there impossible. Capt. Bent went much further than this in his theory, which was that these two warm currents met at the pole, and produced there by the warmth and mingling of their waters, an open polar sea.

In Europe the Governmental surveys heretofore com-

by the warmth and mingling of their waters, an open polar sea.

In Europe the Governmental surveys heretofore commenced have been continued, and the long projected measurement of an arc of the meridian was begun last Autumn. That the remains of the ancient city uncartined by Dr. Schleman arc those of Troy is still contested. Those who dispute it, however, are scholars who have never examined the locality. The recent excavations in Pompeli show that what has been revealed after the course of so many years, is after all only a small part of the city, and every extension adds new objects, and some of the deepest interest. The excavations that are now going on in Rome are bringing to light numerous quantities of objects, especially on the Esquiline, relating to nearly everything connected with both the public and private life of the Romans. An ancient Egyptian medical treatuse has been discovered by Prof. Evers of Leipsic, which was written 1,600 years before Christ. It is a handbook of Egyptian medical science at that time, and the description of the drugs mentioned in it shows, that at that period, Egypt had extensive commercial relations with Western Asia, and that there existed then an interchange of thought and knowledge. The discovery in Bharahut and Cambodia of the stately ruins of former civilizations, overgrown by and baried in lungle, brings to mind the difficulties civilization has to struggle with in India from the rapid growth of vegetation. Lieut Conder, R. E., has made important discoveries upon Mount Zion.

Lieut Cameron, the commander of the Livingstone Relief Expedition, after fulfilling the last duties of that trust by transporting the remains of Dr. Livingstone Relief Expedition, after fulfilling the last duties of that trust by transporting the remains of Dr. Livingstone Relief Expedition, after fulfilling the last duties of that trust by transporting the remains of Dr. Livingstone was investigating, with his known limits, and which there is every reason to think will connect the network of lak polar sea.
In Europe the Governmental surveys heretofore com

Lieut. Cameron has devoted two months to the survey of Lake Tanganyika, during which he fixed the position astronomically of places, and ascertained the elevation of the lake to be 2,710 feet. We have received from Col C. C. Long, chief of Gen. Gordon's staff, a most interesting account of his exploration of the Victoria Nyanza and of the river found by Speke, which connects that lake with Lake Mwutan Nzige, discovered by Baker and called hy him the Albert Nyanza. Baker and called by him the Albert Nyanza. The expe-dition of Rolle for the exploration of the Lybian desert has returned. It was found to be the most sterile par of the Sahara, and that the permanent occupation of the Oasls is impossible. It is the dried up basin of a shallow sea, below the level of the Mediterranean, the

shallow sea, below the level of the Mediterranean, the present surface of which was found to be a dry chalk plateau like the Swablan Alps.

The last general field of exploration has been among the great groups of islands in the Middle and South Pacific, which we now embrace under the general term of Australasia. Very little until recently was known about the island of Formosa. J. B. Steers of Michigan University says that the aborigines are evidently allied to the Polynesiau races. Col. P. F. Warburton has made a remarkable journey across Australia from Adelaide to the west coast, which was achieved under the most extraordinary difficulties. After the first 200 miles the whole region traversed was a dreary and scarcely habitable waste, the country, with but few exceptional places, consisting of ridges of sand, with intervening flats which are without water and unminabitable. The natives found are the very lowest scale of humanity. They had no huts nor place of shelter, except the shady side of a bush.

side of a bush.

After this review of the geographical work of the After this review of the geographical work of the world in a single year I may, in conclusion, remark that, although geographical inquiry began with the dawn of civilization, its progress has been necessarily slow; for although much is known, much yet remains to be known, a fact from which a conception may be formed of the vasiness of the inquiry, of the obstacles which obstruct it, and of the induite details it involves. The

world is now fully awake to the importance of this work, and pervaded by the sentiment that there are no people tog remote or too degraded to feel the indicesses and benefit of its resuits.

MUNICIPAL THEMES.

THE CONTROLLER'S POSITION.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND-THE DOCK DEPARTMENT ASKS POR \$1,000,000-THE CONTROLLER ENDEAVORS TO EXPLAIN HIS POSITION-THE DOCK COMMISSION. ERS ASKED TO FURNISH CERTAIN INFORMATION.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met yesterday in the office of the Controller. There were present the Mayor, Controller, City Chamberlain, and Recorder. Commissioner Wales of the Department of Docks was also present. The Controller presented protest from William F. Morgan against the award by the Commissioners of Docks of the contract for the erection of sheds on the new piers, Nos. 43 and 4 North River, on the ground that he was the lowest bid der, and that his bids were in compliance with the law. Mr. Morgan gave notice that he would hold the city responsible for any loss that he might sustain in consequence of a failure to receive the award. His bid was \$6,541 less than the next lowest bidder, but it was rejected on account of informality, in accordance with the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, given some time previous in a similar case. The protest was re ferred to the Department of Docks. A communication was received from the Comm ers of Docks, asking that the Controller be authorized to

issue \$1,000,000 in bonds, the proceeds to be placed at the disposal of the Department of Docks, to carry on the work of improving the water fronts of the city. The Controller wished to speak of the charges made against him by Commissioner Wales, before the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen, and was proceeding to answer them, when the Mayor said that the matter had nothing to do with the resolution, and he must decide it out of order. Commissioner Wales have ing received permission to make an explanation, said that the reports of his testimony in the daily papers were brief abstracts and, in some instances, contained gross errors, and he protested against the consideration of such reports as evidence. The Controller said he believed that the reports were, in the main, correct, and they contained serious charges against himself. Mr. Storrs read an extract from one of the printed reports, at his request. The Mayor wanted to know what the estimony of one member of the Commission had to de with the meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The Controller thought that the Mayor as well as himself was interested in the matter. The Mayor replied that he had no knowledge that he was in anywise concerned in it. The Controller said he would endeavor to show that what he had to say was pertinent to the question. The Mayor again declared that be must rule the question out of order, and wished to

deavor to show that what he had to say was pertinent to the question. The Mayor again declared that he must rule the question out of order, and wished to know of the Controller, if he thought the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund formed the proper ribunal to pass upon the errors or shortcomings of the Dock Commissioners. Further discussion was ended by the reference of the question of issuing the bonds asked for by the Dock Commissioners, to the Controller, all voting in the affirmative except the Controller, all voting in the affirmative except the Controller, all voting in the affirmative except the Controller.

The Controller then offered a preamble and resolutions calling upon the Dock Commissioners to furnish to the Bosard the following information: First, a statement showing the coat of the new piers built by the Department of Docks and the rens received on each, with the percentage they yield annually on the cost; second, a statement of what piers, wharves, and docks are not rented, if any, and the reasons therefor; third, a statement of the amount of rent of piers, wharves, and docks uncollected, and the reasons therefor; fourth, a statement of the expenses in 1874 for work which has been performed according to the plan or plans for the improvement of the water front; fifth, a statement showing whether any work has been performed in 1874 not embraced in said plan or plans and the amount so expended, and whether the same was done by contract or otherwise. The Controller said that soon after that he passage of the new charter, in order that there might be harmony in the various departments, he had prepared a circular, containing the ordinances that should govern them in the acceptance of bids. He had to be present at the various departments, when hids were opened. There were probably 1,000 of these in the contractors were so bound as to fursh their contracts, instead of doing the profitable part and thee, having received their pay for that portion, leaving the work unfinished and the city without redress.

CITY HALL LEGISLATION.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN IN NEW QUARTERS-THE COMMON COUNCIL UNABLE TO FURNISH WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED MECHANICS-RAISING THE FEES IN THE PERMIT BUREAU.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday took posession of its new quarters in the room formerly used for the old Roard of Assistant Aldermen. The ne chamber is much larger than the one which the Board has occupied since its organization, and has been reno vated and fitted with new furniture, carpets, and window hangings. The chamber formerly occupied by the Board is to be used as a cloak and committee room.

The report of the Board of Health was received from the Mayor and ordered to be printed in The City Record. A communication was received from Charles Guidet. the contractor, protesting against the charges of the Controller relative to his bill for paving Church-st, and not exorbitant, as they had been passed upon by the courts, declared to be just, and judgments rendered in pay until compelled by mandamus. In this manner the costs were largely increased. The ordinance relative to the Permit Bureau, as amended, increasing the fees for permits for signs and show-cases outside of to the Permit Bureau, as amended, increasing the fees for permits for signs and show-cases outside of buildings, &c., was reported by Alderman Lysaght. It makes the fees from \$1 to \$3. The Commuttee on Salaries, to whom was referred the petition of the United Order of American Carpenters, asking the Common Council to provide work for unemployed workingmen, reported that the Common Council had no power to employ any persons beyond their own attachés, and that they were, therefore, powerless to comply with the request of the petitioners, however much they might sympathize with them.

In response to a request from the Board the Commissioner of Public Works transmitted a communication giving the streets and avenues where more than two railroad tracks are laid down. The question of paying the stenographic reporter employed in taking the testimony against the Controller before the Law Committee from the Contingent Fund was agreed to, after considerable discussion.

SPECULATION IN CITY POLITICS. MINORITY AND NON-PARTISAN REPRESENTATION IN

THE COMMISSIONS-PROBABLE RESIGNATION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS. There is no change as yet in the municipal

problem, although the decision of the Governor in the cases of the Corporation Counsel and Fire Commission ers is expected to be given within a few days at the fur thest. It has been stated that there was a com pact between Mayor Vance and Mayor Wick-ham, before the former left office, that, if the matter of the Fire Commissioners were left over matter of the fire Commissioners were left over for the action of Mayor Wickham, he would recognize the claims of the Republicans to minority representation in all of the commissions, and the Police Commission and others, where there is an even number of Commissioners, should be made non-partisan by the appointment of the same number of Commissioners from each political party. This course was foreshadowed in the case of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Those conversant with the facts say that no barrain was made between the two Mayors, but that in conversation between them the matter was tacity understood, and Mayor Wickham in his message takes this ground.

It was stated also that the Commissioner of Public Works had finally decided on tendering his resignation to the Mayor, to take effect on March I. The resignation has not been tendered, but persons who are in a position to know the truth, say that such action is seriously contemplated by the Commissioner, on the ground that he is harrassed and humpered in the working of his department, and is tired of the position and its cares and responsibilities. The successor of Commissioner Van Nort has not been fixed upon. He will probably be a civil engineer, and one who has had sufficient experience in large engineering works to take charge of the great trusts committed to his care intelligently and well. for the action of Mayor Wickham, he would

BEQUESTS TO RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25 .- The will of Parthenta P. Mayfield was probated to-day. After leaving \$5,000 to her sister, Miss Maria Porter, she divides the remainder of the estate to equal fifth parts to the Domestic Missions, Foreign Missions, Board of Educa-tion, Board of Publication and Church Extension of the Presbyterian Church.

THE SUSPENSION OF HART, CAUGHEY & CO. PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25 .- Messrs. Hart, Caughey & Co., the brokers of this city who suspended yesterday. ties, but it is claimed that the former will almost if not